

Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1337.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1796.

[VOLUME X.]

 For Sligo and Killibegs,
The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, master.
Will sail with all convenient speed. For
freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
2 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruffia Mats.
Also,
A few barrels PRIME IRISH BEEF, PORK,
OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796. mwff

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take
freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31. d

For Charter,

 The Ship **JOHN BULKLEY,**
AYRES STOCKLEY, Master.
An excellent live-oak and cedar built
ship, of about 3000 barrels burthen.—Ap-
ply to

Jeffe & Robert Wain.
Nov. d.

For Sale, or Charter,

 The Ship **DIANA,**
SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in
Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak
and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she
has just had a complete out-fit, and may be sent to sea
at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

24 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,

Imperial
Hyfon, and, } **TEAS.**
Souchong
40,000 pieces Nankens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanna handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Cor-
duroy, thickets, Gingham, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, } Madeira Wine in pipes
London Market, } and hogheads.
New-York Market, }
40 pipes and 10 hogheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.
Nov. 7. tth&ff

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial
Hyfon, } Fresh Teas.
Young Hyfon, } Souchong,
Dec. 9. } Bohea.
3taw3m.

Imported from London & Liverpool,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogheads, well
assorted

Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glaze of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jellies Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels,
Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogheads.

Also on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogheads and
quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.

Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of
Onabers, ticklesbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.
And for sale by the package only by

Thomas & John Ketland.

Walnut-street Wharf.
Nov. 15. coif

Bank of Pennsylvania, 15th Dec. 1796.
The Stockholders are requested to meet
At the Bank on Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at
10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT RALSTON, Cashier.

\$159th Pro tem.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street,
Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Foldick, via Lon-
don, an assortment of
Scarlet } Cloaks trimmed with fur and
Drab } crimine.
Purple and }
Pearl }
December 15. \$

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,
For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dtf

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—in PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the
West-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molasses, in hogheads
Choice old Lisbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine,
in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks
Malmsey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Ruffia & Flemish Sheet and Ravens Duck, in cases
Window Glaze, 3 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in cases
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws, in boxes
Also, on hand,

A few chests of Bohea Tea; Jellies Bark; Afla-
tida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Collops,
Bafras, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Mullin Handker-
chiefs, and a complete assortment of 5-4 and 6-4
Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 d&wm&th&m

For Sale,

By **J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.**

An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down
to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in
the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.
Sept. 27. dtf

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,
Clouded and Briped Spanish Swandown
Clouded Erminets and Molekins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinets
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns.
Also, per different arrivals,

A large and general assortment of Dry

Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.
November 7. dtf

RAISINS.

A few Casks and Boxes of Excellent Fresh RAISINS,
just received, and for sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Also a new 11 1-2 inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.
December 5. dtf

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackerel,

Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Boston Beef,
Codfish in bds.

Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and } **OIL.**
Northern }

Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior
quality.

A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few sacks of Feathers.

A few bales India Mullins.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

October 31. d

Insurance Company of North-America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this company are desired
to take notice that the second Tuesday in January, (being
the 10th day of the month) is the day fixed by charter for
the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

The election will be held at their office, and commence
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The subject of the bye-laws of the Corporation will be
submitted to their consideration at this meeting.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'y.
Dec. 12. tthioj

To be Rented,

A Large Vault and Cellar,

That will contain 200 pipes, situate in Walnut
between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Also a COACH-
HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horses.

N. B. Goods Stored by the month.
Enquire of Benjamin W. Morris.

November 30. mwff

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh
and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in
four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street.

October 31. mwff

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for
sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of
Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election
for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held
at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next,
at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation
a statement of the affairs of the company, will then be
laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. dt 9th Jan.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike
Road Company.

A Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of
a President, Managers, and other officers, will be
held at the Company's office on Monday the 9th Jan.
next, at 10 o'clock.

By the Board.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'y.

December 3, 1796. dtwffj, dtg h

On Wednesday, the 28th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening will be sold at Public Ven-
due, (if not before disposed of at private sale) at
the City-Tavern,

All that capital mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c.
and three contiguous tracts of land situate on the West-side
of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of
Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Lansdown,
containing 199 acres 101 perches more or less and a mes-
suage plantation and tract of land in Blockley township a-
fore said adjoining Lansdown, containing 64 acres one
perch.

The premises are so well known as to need no particular
description. Few seats in America can compare with
Lansdown for convenience and elegance; it commands a
variety of rich beautiful prospects and is remarkably health-
y. Terms of sale will be made known by

PHILIP NICKLIN, Attorneys in

AND **ROBERT E. GRIFFITH,** } fact to
Dec. 12. } James Greenleaf.
\$123.

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds,
Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Foldick,
from London.

And FOR SALE BY

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets.

A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS,
ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cress
Four	Bercoles	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parinip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marjgold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel

Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS.
Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedman in London, and
are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17. dtf

Just Landing,

At South street-wharf, from on board the ship Sedg-
ley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheet do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the
English size.

Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.

Hunglafs, tilt and and fort.
Horn Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Tark.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. d

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef,
Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a
few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of
Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-
FISH—for sale by

Ezekiel Hall,
No. 42, North Water-street.

December 14th, 1796.

A Short Delay

In the Drawing of the Canal Lottery,

In Washington city, has been unavoidably occasioned
by the unforeseen intervention of Mr. Blodget's Lottery
—but as the major part of the tickets are now disposed
of, this is to inform the public that the drawing of the
Canal Lottery will certainly commence without fail, on the
first Monday in January 1797, and those holding tickets,
are hereby requested to send a statement of those sold, and
these on hand.

NOTLY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,
GEORGE WALKER,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY,
W. M. DUNCANSON.

The Printers who gave our advertisements a place in
their newspapers, are requested to give this notice admis-
sion, as the remaining tickets are expected to be soon above
par, and we wish adventurers to be timely informed

Nov. 12. \$16w.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or
exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-
street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public
inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or ex-
changed for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of
which the 46th and 47th days returns are received.

The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.
* A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold
on reasonable terms. December 15. tttf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends,
and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the
Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now ar-
ranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire li-
brary, without any advance upon his former exceeding low
prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a
manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive col-
lection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported
into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis
on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance
shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.
ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOT, near Market Street Wharf.

Nov. 8. tttf

For Sale,

AN ELEGANT PHAETON, almost new, with plat-
ted Harness equally new; and also a Pair of handsome
CARRIAGE HORSES, warranted good and sound. The
whole to be seen at the Indian Queen, in Fourth Street;
for terms, apply to

THOMAS Mc. KLANE.

December 19. s3

For Sale,

By **Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.**
25 bbls. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels best Indigo, and,
A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt.

Oct. 17. d.

Old London particular Madeira Wine,
Landing from on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates,
and for sale by

ROBERT ANDREWS,

November 29. No. 86, South Wharves.
coiff

For Sale,

By **George Deschamps, No. 91,**
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels
and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackerel.
Smoked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentials
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone
and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1. dtf

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their
Store with any more China from France, the prices
being too immoderate in the manufactures, give no-
tice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining
stock on hand, consisting of

Desert Sets,
Tea-Table Sets
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Belids India Japan'd Toilet Desses, Chairs, Tables
nad Quadrille Boxes.

PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street.
December 5th. ttt

For Sale,

A capital stand for business—That well known tavern,
the Rye and Lamb, North Front Street, No. 333, in the
Northern Liberties; a brick house containing nine fire-
places, and ten rooms well finished; good stables and
chair-house, with a frame-house on Water street; the
building stands on four lots, seventeen feet front each, mak-
ing a front on front-street, thirty four feet, and nearly
the same on Water-street, and is one hundred and forty
feet deep from street to street, subject to \$8. 10s. each
lot per annum, ground rent, this property is near the hay-
stacks, and public docks, easy communication with the
Delaware waters and advantageously situated for business
of various kinds

The above premises are now rented until December
next at \$1.175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 12. \$12w&6w.

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected Assortment of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and
Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very
lowest terms;
Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new
patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Mullins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Mantillas and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26.

S W A N N 'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary.
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom
he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and
flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous,
obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has
been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will se-
cure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large
that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the
purpose above described are open for the reception of pupils
of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding,
and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride
them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be
carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and
made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers
which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling
forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal
all those beauties of action which providence has so boun-
tifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is
liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed
by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been question-
ed, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's
stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establish-
er of the veterinary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that
public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to
bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that
purpose has been hinted by several gentlemen, who wish to
promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to
be returned by services in any of the departments he professes,
agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such
subscriptions is now open, and the signatures of many respect-
able gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his
friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not
the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take
the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support
and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and
Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&f.

WANTED,

As COOK, in a private family,
A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good re-
commendations of an unexceptionable character. En-
quire of the Printer.

November 17. dtf

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, December 21,
Will be presented,
A COMEDY, called
The Road to Ruin.

Dornton,	Mr. Warren
Harry Dornton,	Mr. Cooper.
Sully,	Mr. L'Estrange
Silky,	Mr. Francis
Goldfinch,	Mr. Harwood
Milford,	Mr. Fox
Smith,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Trademen,	Mitchell, Morgan, &c.
Sheriff's Officer,	Mr. Warren
Jacob,	Mr. Blissett
Marker,	Mr. Warren, jun.
Poffillion,	Master Warren
Mrs. Warren, first time,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Sophia,	Mrs. Merry
Jenny,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Ledger,	Mrs. Doctor

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

The Irishman in London.

Captain Seymour,	Mr. Fox
Mr. Frost,	Mr. Francis
Mr. Callooney,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Murdoch Delany, (with a song in character)	Mr. Warren
Edward,	Mr. Harwood
Cymon,	Mr. Blissett
Louisa,	Mrs. Harvey
Caroline,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Cubba,	Mrs. Francis

On FRIDAY the Tragedy of

The ORPHAN;

Or, **The Unhappy Marriage.**

With a NEW Ballet, composed by Mrs. Byrn, called
THE BOUQUET:

In which will be introduced, the favorite
TAMBOURINE DANCE.

The French company of Comedians, having been honored with considerable applause on their first appearance, will perform again on Saturday next, and every Saturday, until further notice. Particulars will be expressed in future Bills.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets.

For EQUESTRIAN AND STAGE PERFORMANCES.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Will be presented the following entertainments, viz.

HORSEMANSHIP,

by the Equestrian troop.

A Comedy, in two Acts, called,

The Lying Valet.

Sharp (the Lying Valet)	Mr. Chambers
Gayle's,	Mr. Jones
Justice Guttle,	Mr. Durang
Beam Trippet,	Mr. Tompkins
Diek,	Mr. Sully
Melissa,	Mrs. Robinson
Mrs. Gadabout,	Mrs. Durang
Mrs. Trippet,	Mrs. Tompkins
Kitty Pry,	Mrs. Chambers

A COMIC DANCE, called

The Dwarf; or,

The Warsaw Wonder.

A Song by Miss Robinson.

In the course of the evening, a Duet by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Fantomine of

Don Juan; or,

The Libertine Destroyed.

This Day is Published,

PORCUPINE'S

POLITICAL CENSOR,

For NOVEMBER, 1796.

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS

On the Insolent and Seditious Notes,

(Attacking the sovereignty and independence of the United States)

Communicated to the People, by the late French minister, ADET.

December 21.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are justly due and owing from Messrs. Blair M'Clenachan and Patrick Moore, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore, and from Blair M'Clenachan in his separate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as separate property of the said Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and satisfactorily ascertained, that Mr. Blair M'Clenachan, of the said firm, has conveyed away to Mr. John H. Huston, his son-in-law, to his daughter, Miss M'Clenachan, and to his son, George M'Clenachan, several large and valuable real estates, as well as considerable personal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaster, in the county of New-Castle on Delaware, and elsewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their just debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all persons whomsoever, against the purchase from the said grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the said real or personal property, as the most vigorous measures will without delay be taken to render the same liable to the just demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzsimons,

Philip Nicklin,

Isaac Wharton,

William M'Murtrie,

Samuel W. Fisher,

Committee.

Philadelphia, December 27th, 1796.

20th.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 14.

Continuation of the debate on the address in answer to the President's speech.

Thursday, December 15.

Mr. Ames said if any man were to call himself more free and enlightened than his fellows, it would be considered as arrogant self-praise. His very declaration would prove that he wanted sense as well as modesty, but a nation might be called so, by a citizen of that nation, without impropriety; because, in doing so, he bestows no praise of superiority on himself, he may be in fact and may be sensible that he is less enlightened than the wife of other nations. This sort of national eulogium may, no doubt, be fostered by vanity and grounded in mistake, it is sometimes just, it is certainly common and not always either ridiculous or offensive. It did not say that France or England had not been remarkable for enlightened men; their literati are more numerous and distinguished than our own. The character with respect to this country, he said was strictly true. Our countrymen, almost universally, possess some property and some portion of learning, two distinctions so remarkably in their favor as to vindicate the expression objected to. But go through France, Germany, and most countries of Europe, and it would be found that out of 50 millions of people not more than two or three had any pretensions to knowledge, the rest being comparatively with Americans ignorant. In France, which contains 25 millions of people, only one was calculated to be in any respect enlightened, and perhaps under the old system, there was not a greater proportion possessed of property; whilst in America, out of four millions of people, scarce any part of them could be classed upon the same ground with the rabble of Europe. That class called vulgar, canaille, rabble so numerous there does not exist here as a class though our towns have many individuals of it. Look at the Lazaroni of Naples—there are 20,000 or more houseless people, wretched and in want! He asked whether, where men wanted every thing, and were in the proportion of 29 to 1, it was possible that they could be trusted with power. Wanting wisdom and morals how would they use it; it was therefore that the iron hand of despotism was called in by the few who had any thing, to preserve any kind of controul over the many. This evil, as it truly was, and which he did not propose to commend, rendered true liberty hopeless. In America out of four millions of people the proportion which cannot read and write and who, having nothing, are interested in plunder and confusion and disposed for both, is small. In the southern states he knew there were people well informed, he disclaimed all design of invidious comparison; the members from the south would be more capable of doing justice to their constituents; but, in the eastern states, he was more particularly conversant, and knew the people in them could generally read and write, and were well informed as to public affairs. In such a country liberty is like to be permanent. It is possible to plant it in such a soil and reasonable to hope that it will take root and flourish long as we see it. But can liberty, such as we understand and enjoy, exist in societies where the few only have property and the many are both ignorant and licentious.

Was there any impropriety, then, in saying what was a fact? As it respects government, the declaration is useful. It is respectful to the people to speak of them with the justice due to them, as eminently formed for liberty, and worthy of it. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) on a former occasion had said he *adored the people*; but now when there was a wish to pronounce the attributes of his divinity, he was not found more fervent in his adoration than many who had made no such profession. If they are free and enlightened, let us say so—if they are not, he should no longer adore them; they would not certainly be worthy of honors quite divine. Mr. Ames said they ought not only to say this because it was true, but because their saying so would have the effect to produce that self-respect which was the best guard of liberty, and most conducive to the happiness of society. It was useful to show where our hopes and the true safety of our freedom are reposed. It cherished in return from the citizens a just confidence, a spirit of patriotism unminged with foreign alloy, and the courage to defend a constitution that a people really enlightened knows to be worthy of its efforts.

If the words were objectionable, it would be easy to alter them to avoid the objection without impairing essentially their force. A gentleman near him had suggested the propriety of saying we were "among the freest and most enlightened." He had no objection to the alteration, though he saw no reason for altering the phraseology. The citizens of a free government ought, he said, to believe they were the most free and enlightened, because, having the power of making the government what they please, if it were not the best, it would be their own fault for not making it so. He believed the house would not be surprised, if he took notice of what had been said in allusion to him in the course of the debate—allusions with which he could not be offended, because they were urged with so many expressions of the most flattering civility. But every gentleman would believe those things were not applicable to him, as their recollections would not fail to prove. What had been his language with respect to Great-Britain? Did he say we were to submit? Did he say we were not to defend our country? Was he then afraid as they were now, that soft words would not be soft enough? No; such language came not from him. Do nothing to irritate; wage no war; no hostility. Such he called sequestration and other acts of that nature. We were, he said, about to make war on British property, and that such a war would have been considered as an open war. He therefore wished to shut ourselves up in our shell like a tortoise. But, at the same time, he recommended troops to be raised, ships to be built, taxes to be laid, and a spirited claim of justice to be

urged. The gentlemen who wished at that time particularly to preserve peace, did not wish to hold out the olive branch alone, by leaving the country defenceless. This many of their opposers absolutely did. These, he said, were their reasons, and they had been effectual. He would not go into an examination of the subject now. It was their wish to urge every exertion of the country, to have called forth the last dollar and the last man in defence of the country in case of necessity. Did this look as if they wished to truckle to Great-Britain? Many of their opposers, so zealous then for retaliation and reprisal, were not for any thing else—neither troops, ships, taxes nor treaty. This the yeas and nays on the journal will establish. Will the opposers shew half the spirit now that we felt and expressed at that day?

How happened it, he asked, that gentlemen were so angry because they had then heard the language of peace, and now because the same language was held? Not one of us desire hostility. Was it because Great-Britain was then the object and France now. Wrongs from the former cannot be refuted enough, and wrongs and insult too from the latter require words of more ardor than a lover's. No man felt more for the wrongs of America than he did. But, was it not the part of dignity and prudence to endeavour to obtain restitution for those wrongs rather than take up arms. But was it suited to national dignity to make use of the language that had been used on that occasion by many of his opposers, he thought both national and personal dignity forbade it, he had thought it equally intemperate and unbecoming.

Did not gentlemen seem to feel more for one individual than for an insult on the whole nation and its government. The administration might suffer contumely and abuse, and the country too without producing any emotions in the breasts of gentlemen; their feelings seemed to take quite another direction; if a British minister should outrage our government as the minister of France had done, every one would be for avenging the wrong. And he thought it right that they should now declare their determination of supporting the executive in the support of our national honour and dignity, or let him see in season that he was to be abandoned.

The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had justly said, that though we had no navy to support our pretensions, we had yet come off better than Sweden or Denmark—countries which had been produced as patterns of wisdom. Though he did not suppose the British treaty would be carried into effect, so as to satisfy every person who had suffered in his property by the British, yet he trusted, the event would prove in a considerable degree satisfactory. He wished all other depredation on our commerce might be in the end as nearly compensated.

At the time when government was pursuing her negotiation, we were embarrassed with Spain, with the Indians and with the Western people. On the sea our citizens were suffering in their property. The British treaty was therefore made under disadvantageous circumstances. It was not a little honorable to the government, and truth would in time procure the universal assent to it, that we have saved our peace, recovered our territory, and made provision for the reparation of the spoliation.

It seemed as if gentlemen could never say enough on the subject of the British treaty and of Great-Britain. The bank, treasury, and other topics of declamation, which were formerly always in order, seem to be almost forgotten. Was this the way, he asked, in which they meant to recommend to the citizens the due respect for the acts of a majority of that house and of congress. If they think this the best way of answering the ends of government and of producing confidence and harmony amongst the people, they did well. The means appeared disproportionate or rather strangely opposite to that end. He was of a different opinion. He thought, and it was with due seriousness of deliberation he declared the people were called upon to chafe between them; between those who wished to support government, and those who avowed so unreasonable and so excessive a sensibility to a foreign interest and foreign nation; between those who condemned the insults offered to the government and those who seemed to approve them; those who thought the experiment of our government had succeeded and those who were bound in consistency with their own assertions to say it was to be abandoned with disgust and in despair. He was of opinion they could not go on as they were; and the people could remove the evil by chusing those who would be better agreed—the people being free and enlightened, would have no difficulty in chusing between them. Both sorts of men ought not to be there; either those who like the government are in the right or those who dispute, revile and despise it. The people would be doubted not, judge right. He wished the appeal to be made without delay, and so solemnly as to make it effectual.

Mr. Christie said he was not afraid of offending any nation; but he did not think we were the most enlightened, and therefore he was unwilling to say so. If the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Parker) would permit him to amend his motion, he would move to have inserted after the word "freest" and "among the most enlightened."

Mr. Parker consented.

Mr. Swanwick thought the amendment had great advantages; but he thought the word "among" should come before, instead of after "freest" because, notwithstanding all that had passed, nothing would tend more to preserve the peace of the country, than the treating of others with respect.

Mr. Christie objected to Mr. Swanwick's proposition, because he believed we were the freest, but not the most enlightened nation.

Mr. Coit thought the present was an idle dispute about words; and that instead of a session of three months, they should require one of twelve to do the necessary business, if they proceeded in this manner. He wished the proposed alteration might take place, amongst the freest, &c.

Mr. Giles could not help observing that the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Smith) had brought forward an example from the practice of the French, which he seemed to expect to have great force, as if a precedent from that country was to have influence here. If the gentleman thought it was to have any

effect upon his opinion, he would tell him he was mistaken. He should think for himself, and neither be guided by the French government, or any man in France. Indeed the vaunting stile of the French was one of those things which he liked the least in that country. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) had insinuated that he (Mr. Giles) no longer adored the people, because he declined to call them the freest and most enlightened. He would tell that gentleman that he thought as highly of the people as he ever did; and that he was pleased with the picture which Mr. Ames had drawn between the lower classes of Europe and those of this country; but tho' he tho' highly of their enlightened state he did not think it necessary to tell the world we were the freest and most enlightened. Mr. Giles did not think the distinction which Mr. Ames had drawn between a nation calling itself the most free and enlightened, and an individual calling himself so, was well supported. However if the house were determined to use the expression, he should say no more on the subject.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) had spoken of individuals being opposed to government. He wished to have this matter rightly understood. If the gentleman meant by government all the branches as organized by the constitution he would assure him he was a firm friend to it; but if he called the Executive alone, the government, in distinction from the other branches, he might think it necessary to be some times opposed to that; for though he believed this to be a part of the government, he could never consent to have it called the government.

Mr. Giles disliked extremely any intimate connection between this country and Great Britain, notwithstanding pecuniary advantages might arise from such a connection; for there was something in the connection itself, that would outweigh all partial advantages which could be derived from it. What, said Mr. Giles, is our present situation? The President's communication was far from agreeable, and some members of that house had received information from Paris which was still more alarming. France he said, was the most powerful enemy we could contend with, & the only one that could affect our territory. She had it also in her power effectually to destroy our commerce. Ought we, then, he asked, to facilitate ourselves upon this situation of things? The gentleman (Mr. Ames) had yesterday said, we were on the eve of a war, and called upon them to come forward, and to say what they would do. If these were the effects of a wife and firm negotiation with Great Britain, he lamented them, as most calamitous.

Mr. Giles concluded with observing that he felt the same adoration for the voice of the people that he had always done; and he trusted no man could charge him with having acted contrary to that sentiment, or with even making a declaration which did not arise from feeling or conviction. He should not make any farther attempt to alter the address. When it came into the house, he doubted not gentlemen would have an opportunity of shewing their disapprobation by voting against different parts, or against the address in toto. He should vote against the thing altogether.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said that some of the observations which had been brought into the present debate were of too delicate a nature to be commenced upon or even repeated, he should not therefore follow the gentleman who spoke last in his enquiry how far this country was expected to be annoyed by France in the possible, though happily not probable, event of a rupture with that country.

As to the words "freest and most enlightened" which were more immediately the subject of discussion, he did not object against them on the ground of fact, but he considered the expression as relolving itself into a question of decorum and delicacy, the rules of which appeared to him to be violated, in their ascribing to themselves such a superlative preference (however true) in a comparison with every other people. The amendment of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Christie) very much softened the terms and rendered them more palatable.

Some remarks had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) which were irrelative to the subject, and Mr. Dayton could have wished had been therefore omitted. Had he contented himself with challenging any member to point out a single instance of inconsistency in him and pursued the subject no farther Mr. D. said that his respect and friendship for the gentleman from Massachusetts would have induced him to be silent, but when that gentleman had wantonly gone out of his way to bring into view and arraign the policy of certain energetic measures which were at a former session contemplated to counteract the encroachments of Great-Britain, he felt himself called upon to take some notice of them. Those measures, and sequestration in particular had been on a former occasion asserted, and now again unnecessarily repeated, to have been intended as acts of hostility. Is it then (enquired Mr. D.) an act of hostility simply to sequester, or in other words to attach and to arrest and detain in this country the property of the British nation as a pledge or security for the indemnification of the citizens of the United States against the depredations of that nation, and is it no act of hostility against this country to have their property not merely sequestered, but condemned, confiscated and wasted by the cruizers, subjects, government and courts of that nation. Such, he was sorry to say, had formerly been the reasoning and assertion of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The United States must not sequester, for it was war; but the plunder and confiscation of the property of our citizens was not to be termed hostility, but was only ground for negotiation. If it were possible for that gentleman to reconcile that striking inconsistency, he might then free himself from the imputation. That he himself had advocated all the energetic measures which were proposed on a former critical occasion in that house, was, Mr. Dayton said, his pride and his boast. He then thought, and he still thought, that if they had been carried into effect, the situation of this country both as it respected the indemnification of our fellow-citizens who had been plundered, and our commercial and political connection with Great-Britain would be far more favorable than it could be said to be at that moment.

[Debate to be continued.]

Tuesday, December 20.

A letter was received from the secretary of state, inclosing the annual report of the director of the mint. This report was very long, and proposed means of rendering the establishment less expensive and more productive, one of the principal of which was that the depositors of bullion should not have the same advantages as heretofore, but be charged with deficiencies on account of the inferior quality of their bullion, and other expenses attending the coining of it. As a necessity for this regulation,

the director mentions an instance, in which out of 99,000 ounces of silver deposited, nearly 24,000 ounces were alloy, the coining of the whole cost government 500l. and yet the depositor received the difference in coin without charge!—This report was referred to a select committee of three members and ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. Foster, by direction of the committee of claims moved to have that committee discharged from the further consideration of the petition of William Howe, a Nova-Scotia refugee, and to have a committee appointed on that subject.—Agreed.

Mr. Andrew Jackson presented the petition of James Orr of the state of Tennessee, praying for restitution for the loss of five horses which the Cherokee Indians had taken from him. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. S. Lyman presented the petition of Gilbert Dench, praying for relief on account of service performed during the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Dearborn said he thought there were a number of claims called liquidated claims which ought not to be affected by the act of limitation. He begged leave therefore to propose a resolution to the house on that subject. It was to the following effect:

“Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the expediency or in expediency of designating certain claims against the United States to be excepted from the power of the act of limitation.”

Mr. W. Smith thought as business respecting claims was always referred to the committee of claims this enquiry also might be entrusted to them. He should move, therefore, to amend the resolution by striking out the words, “a committee to be appointed,” and add in their place “the committee of claims be instructed.”

Mr. Dearborn said he had no objection to the enquiry being submitted to the committee of claims. His aim would be answered if the enquiry was only made. Agreed.

The order of the day was called for on the militia bill, when

Mr. Williams rose and spoke at considerable length against the present system and also against the bill before them, and was decidedly in favour of striking out the first section. His observations, in which he recommends a new military system, will be given to-morrow.

The question was put for striking out the first clause, and carried, there being 49 votes in favour of it.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again; which he hoped would be denied them, in order that the bill might be re-committed to a select committee.

Mr. W. Lyman wished before the committee rose, that what related to exemptions might be decided upon.

Mr. Hartley was in favour of the committee's rising, that the bill might be re-committed before it was further discussed. The plan which had been proposed by the gentleman from New-York had some weight with him, and he had no doubt it would be attended to in a select committee.

Mr. Dearborn said his colleague (Mr. W. Lyman) seemed to think it would be best to determine now on the subject of exemptions. He believed there were few gentlemen who did not concur on that head. A great complaint against the present system was, that the burden of military service fell only upon a few. He doubted not the bill would be rectified in this respect in the select committee; but he was not tenacious of his opinion, and had no particular objection to its being done then.

Mr. Kitchell wished the bill to be re-committed before any further steps were taken.

The committee rose and reported, and on leave being asked to sit again, leave was refused.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the bill be re-committed to a select committee.

Sixteen, nine and five members were mentioned for a committee. The sense of the house was first taken upon the greatest number and lost by a majority of one; it was then taken on nine and carried.

Mr. Coit wished to call the attention of the house to a subject which he thought of some importance; it was the balances due from several states of the union to the United States. Three years, he said, had elapsed since a report was made on that subject. He did not know what order was proper to be taken with that business. Something however ought to be done. He thought the first step should be to ask the debtor states for payment. He wished therefore to submit to the house the following resolution, which he wished to lie on the table till to-morrow.

“Resolved that the committee of ways and means be directed to report whether any, and if any what measures should be taken relative to the balances which by report of the committee appointed to settle the accounts, were found due from different states in the union.”

Mr. Livingston said two clauses had been omitted by some inadvertency in the bill for the relief and protection of American seamen. They were the clauses respecting certificates on which the two houses had differed in opinion. As the clauses were essential, the President had supplied them. With a view of removing this difficulty, and with a view of bringing the subject again before the house, he moved a resolution to the following effect.

“Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the alterations of the act for relief and protection of American seamen, and to report what amendments are necessary to be made there-to.”

A committee of three members was appointed. Mr. Blount said that Congress passed a resolution on the 16th September 1796, granting certain bounties and grants of land to the representatives of officers and soldiers who were slain in battle, which he thought equally applied to those who died in service. He said both cases had formerly been considered as included, but latterly the secretary at war had made a distinction. He should propose a resolution to the house, in order to have a declaration

of their sense upon it. The resolution was to the following effect.

“Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into, and report their opinion, on the equity and expediency of extending to the representatives of officers and soldiers who died in the service, the advantages allowed by the resolution of Congress, Sept. 16, 1776, to representatives of those officers and soldiers slain by the enemy.” Ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT		Adams.	Jefferson.	Burr.	S. Adams.	P. Henry.	For.	Clinton.	Washington.	S. Johnson.	O. Ellsworth.
New-Hampshire,	6	6									
Massachusetts,	16	13									1
Rhode-Island,	4										
Connecticut,	9	4									
Vermont,	4	4									
New-York,	12	12									
New-Jersey,	7	7									
Pennsylvania,	1	2	14	13							
Delaware,	3	3									
Maryland,	7	4	4	3		2					
Virginia,	1	1	20	15				3	1		
Kentucky,											
Tennessee,											
North-Carolina,	1	1	11	6							
South-Carolina,											
Georgia,											
Total,	71	57	49	23	15	2	5	3	4	2	5

In North-Carolina, one vote was given for Charles Pinckney, and three for Judge Iredell.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. HENRY RAYMOND to Miss PEGGY NAGLE.

“Two words of an European” shall appear to-morrow.

In consequence of three or four attempts on different nights, to set fire to different parts of this city, by some infernal incendiary, or incendiaries, meetings of the citizens are called at the Merchants' Coffee-house, and at the Commissioners' Hall, in Southwark, to devise some effectual measures of security from such atrocious attempts.

The Hon. Jonathan Freeman, Esq. is elected by the people the 4th Representative in Congress for the State of New-Hampshire.

Daniel Duncomb, Esq. is appointed Clerk of the Federal Court for the District of New-York, vice Hon. Judge Troup.

A special meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall this evening at 6 o'clock.

TRENTON, December 20.

The American citizens have often been astonished at the surprising Equestrian abilities of the celebrated RICKETTS. We think the following account of his pedestrian performance, equals, if not surpasses any of his feats of Horsemanship. On Saturday last he ran, on foot, from Princeton, to Shabakunk bridge (two miles and a half from this city) in 52 minutes, which is nine miles and a half, and at the rate of a mile every five minutes and a half. Mr. Ricketts, some months since, went as great a distance in near as short a time, which by some was thought incredible—to satisfy and convince such, he undertook the task again on Saturday, in company with the New-York public stage, from New-York to Philadelphia—the passengers in which testify to the truth of this performance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Our American Frenchmen say, the victorious republic of France is irresistible; America is at her feet, and cannot defend herself. If this is (which God be thanked it is not) the deplorable and terrible condition that the victories of the French have brought the United States into, may one make bold to ask the citizen democrats where was the good sense and patriotism of that party in rejecting at the successes which have brought this about? Are they such aliens, or rather traitors, in their hearts, as to rejoice still when fresh successes are announced?

“The French have no commerce,” say our statesmen, who claim to be so much wiser than the President—“If we go to war with that republic there will be nothing for our privateers to take.” Excellent wisdom! Yet these wisest of counsellors but lately advised our merchants and farmers to depend wholly on the French trade and manufactures! Mark the consistency of this language.

GRATITUDE.

It is with this virtue as with most others, those who have it most in their mouths have it least in their hearts.

Gratitude!! The French, and the press devoted to them, have made a constant din about this sacred debt. When our peace, our government, and our independence, were nearly sacrificed, these deceivers demanded the sacrifice as a token that the sin of ingratitude should not lie at the door of our nation.

To whom is this obligation due? Not to Washington, you tell us, because he did no more than his duty, and it would be dangerous to be grateful to him.

Is it due to the King of France, the very man who did the favor—the man to whom we raised statues and sung anthems? O no, we owe nothing to a King; and if we did, the guillotine has paid off the score.

Shall we thank the late Queen? O no, 'tis just as bad as to thank a King. It is true she was the first mover in the whole affair; but no matter; she is as cold in her grave as the sentiment of gratitude in Jacobin hearts.

Shall we thank the La Fayette, the Cullines, the Lauzuns, and the troops of heroes who fought for us? No, no, no: the first is banished; most of the others have had their throats cut.

To whom then are we to owe fealty and homage? To those who cut their throats? Why? Because they helped our revolution? No, they did not help it—Because they are good and benevolent to all men? Read their history for the answer. Because they are so very just, friendly and respectful, to the free go-

vernment which is the ripe and rich fruit of our independence? No such thing.

What then is the basis of the Jacobin claim of gratitude? Precisely this: The French emissaries will help the Jacobins to pull down our government. They hate as we hate; and this sympathy of passions, and community of interests, renders it useful to dupe as many as we can. The fong of gratitude has been a fyren-long which in 1793 almost lulled asleep the true spirit of independence.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DECEMBER 21, 1796.

On motion of Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr D. Whelen; the following Resolutions were adopted and sent to the Assembly for concurrence:

Whereas the wife, firm and patriotic administration of George Washington, President of the United States, has signally conduced to the prosperity and happiness which the people of America enjoy, and the best reward we can bestow on him, is the expression of our gratitude and approbation. Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report to this house, an address to the President of the United States, expressive of our sentiments with regard to his past conduct, and of the sensations of regret with which we contemplate his intended retirement from office.

Whereas the late address of the President to the people of the United States, is in the opinion of this Legislature, an ineffable legacy, replete with sentiments highly important to the interests of our country, and deserving the most serious attention of freemen—Therefore,

Resolved, That the said address be printed and published with the laws of the present session,

Yesterday a Committee of the Senate of this commonwealth waited on the governor, with the following answer to his Address:

To Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sir,

The increasing population of the commonwealth, with the general prosperity and happiness of its citizens, afford a pleasing evidence of the wisdom of our political institutions.

Impressed with a firm conviction, that the laws alone should govern, and that by them, the will of the community should be so prescribed as to preclude the necessity of exercising individual discretion, we cannot but be sensible of the propriety of an attentive review of our laws respecting elections, and shall be wanting in duty to our constituents, if we do not use every endeavour to amend and render them more clear and explicit.

The establishment and regulation of a military force compatible with the freedom, yet adequate to the exigencies of society, without imposing unnecessary burthens on its members, is an object that will be the subject of our most serious deliberations.

Believing knowledge and virtue the best guardians of public and private happiness, and sensible of the importance of impressions received in early life, we shall not be deterred by the difficulties of the undertaking, or by any past miscarriages, from attempting to fulfill a constitutional duty, and place the attainment of useful instruction, within the reach of our most indigent fellow citizens.

We sincerely participate in your regret, that in the public transactions of the union, we are about to be deprived of the virtues and talents of our beloved President, which have justly inspired universal confidence, and fervently join in your wishes, that his remaining days may be happy as his past life has been glorious.

In the course of our session, the remaining objects of your address will, necessarily, engage a due attention, and we shall rely, with confidence, on your co-operation in every measure adapted to the welfare of the community.

By order of the Senate,

ROBERT HARE,

Speaker of the Senate.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, December 14.

INFORMATION.

From Lisbon, via Marblehead.

A vessel arrived at Marblehead on Sunday evening, in 42 days from Lisbon. Accounts from her confirm the intelligence of a public declaration of war between Spain and England:—and a letter from an eminent merchant in Lisbon, gives an opinion, that a general peace may be expected the present winter.

No confirmation of the capture of admiral Jarvis' squadron, came in her.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

We observe the appointment of agents to protect and procure the release of American seamen that have been impressed, is likely to produce good effects. One good effect which the declaimers against our government did not intend nor expect, is, to demonstrate by official documents, that the British vessels impress very few American seamen—that they do not wish to impress any—and that as soon as the men are proved to be Americans, they are delivered up without difficulty.

We learn that Mr. Haven is probably re-elected a representative in Congress for the district of Long-Island.

GALLEYS OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.
Captain Morse on his passage home, from Aux-Cayes, on the Coast of Hispaniola, fell in with a British fleet of 11 sail of the line—bound to wind ward.

ARRIVED.

Days	Port-au-Prince
Brig Fame, Churnside,	40
Betsey, White,	111
Sch. Sea Flower, Langford,	Portsmouth N. H. 23
Harriet, Parker,	Charleston 10
Helena Plumhead, Green,	Port-au-prince 24
Daphne, Morie,	Aux-Cayes 38
Sloop Sally, Watts,	Port-au-Prince 40
Supply Stubbs,	L'Anceveau 45
Capt. White,	the brig Betsey, sailed from the Isle of France, August 29—and left there the following vessels.

Ship Northern Liberties, Geddes, Philadelphia, Ship Ganges, Elkins, Boston.

—Ketch, Brothers, of Salem, do.

Schooner Sally, Thistle, Beverly, do.
Ship Indolant, Lewis, Philadelphia—destination unknown.
Ship Five Brothers, Brown, Boston, do.
Ship Kitty, M'Pherson, Philadelphia—to sail in 30 days.
Ship Baring Beach, Philadelphia—to sail in 15 days for Hamburg.
Ship Grand Turk, Mallaby, New-York—to sail in 30 days.
Ship Anna Catharine, do.—arrived from Bordeaux.
Ship Martha, Maddock, Boston—destination unknown.
Ship Nancy, Gardner, do.—for the Cape Good-Hope.
Ship Eliza, Marriner, do.—Seized, Cargo a prize.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all persons against purchasing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and personal estates he conveyed away to his son-in-law and to his children was the result of a deliberation had upon the subject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that trust confided in the subscribers by those creditors: a step which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very statement of the fact therefore must dispel the imputation that it was either “precipitate or vindictive.” It originated in a desire to secure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his just debts. It was sanctioned by the advice of counsel as a measure necessary to the safety of the creditors. If the advertisement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjustifiable conduct, not to the subscribers who have merely published the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to investigate in a high court of justice the validity of those purchases of which Mr. M'Clenachan so confidently speaks.

The subscribers therefore are bound by a sense of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution against purchasing of those grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchase from any other persons (if such there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made similar conveyances.

(Signed)

T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

Just Arrived,

Per schooner Daphne, Captain Morse, from Aux-Cayes.

A Cargo of SUGAR and COFFEE.

Also, per brig Betsey, Captain White, from the Isle of France,

74 Hogheads, 1 puncheon, and 25 canisters, of Batavia Sugar
45 Hogheads Pepper of Malabar
65,000 lb. Coffee
23,000 Cotton
4,000 Indigo—For Sale by

F. Coppinger,

No. 221, South Front-street

December 21

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;

MR. FENNEL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and its vicinity, that an Instructory Reading will be delivered at the College-Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.—Where, by permission of the honorable, the Trustees of the University, the course will be regularly continued during the winter.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, Jun. at the Library; at Mr. McElvec's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-seller, Market-street.

Dec. 21.

d5t.

OLD THEATRE.

To-Morrow Evening, Thursday, December 22, 1796,

Signior FALCONI

Impressed with the highest sense of the applause which the Ladies and Gentlemen have afforded his last performance, proposes to give another, consisting of a variety of experiments, never before exhibited, and shew his gratitude by the greatest exertions.

He has not thought it necessary to enumerate the various objects with which he means to entertain the company, as he does not wish to anticipate the pleasure and surprise he flatters himself to afford them; and which he hopes he has already sufficiently proved by his former exhibitions, presenting always to the spectators new experiments never announced in the bill.

However, at the request of a party, he will introduce

The Mysterious Candle,

Which will bring to light the most abstruse question that can be proposed—and again the

Battle between the Elephant and the

Ourang Outang.

With some improvements to render it still more pleasing—and other new scenery. To conclude with the celebrated

Rope Dancer,

Who will this time shew himself in a masterly manner.

Just Arrived,

In the ship Dispatch, Captain Morton, from Havre; de-Grace, and for sale by

Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141,

SOUTH SECOND STREET,

An invoice of Gloves of various kinds, Men's White Silk Hosiery, Black and White Laces, and a few pieces of Black Silk.

December 2.

d5v.

For Sale,

Seven elegant Sites for Buildings,

Opposite the State-House, Garden and Congress-Mall; each Lot being 35 feet front on Sixth-street, and 120 feet deep to a 14 feet Court, agreeable to a plan which may be seen at the Coffee-House or at the office of Abraham Shoemaker, No. 124, So. Fourth-street, where the terms will be made known.

December 16

c03

FOR SALE,
A PLANTATION,
ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, five places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stable, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.
Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttf

TO BE SOLD,
A LEASE for seven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called
PROSPECT-HILL,
Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington. THE dwelling house is built of stone, two stories high, genteelly finished, and contains four handsome rooms on a floor, besides an entry, with capital gables, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the most agreeable prospect of the Delaware, from the source of that river to the Cape. This prospect is greatly embellished by a full view of a vast body of meadow, through which the Christiana and Brandywine creeks are seen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the house are a Kitchen, a spacious stone stable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage house, milk-house, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very best kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young apple orchard beginning to bear, and several old trees that produce abundantly, besides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm consists of near sixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for sowing next spring. A residence of nearly 8 years has convinced the subscriber that the situation is remarkably healthy. The great post road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within twenty yards of the house. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this situation cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any person who is desirous of living at one of the most elegant country seats on the continent. The purchaser may enter on the premises next spring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.
A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, some Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaser at the time of sale.
Nov. 7. codf

James McAlpin, Taylor,
No. 3, South Fourth-Street,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors. He has on hand an extensive assortment of the
Most Fashionable GOODS,
And of the best quality, suitable for the season. At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention; to them.
November 10. ws

The Elephant
IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.
THE public are respectfully informed, that this animal is to be seen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till sun down, in Market-Street, No. 106, south side, between Third and Fourth-Street.
Admittance a quarter of a dollar, that every citizen may see him.
At the request of many persons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at half a dollar each.—The room will be well lighted.
November 7. t

Treasury of the United States.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.
1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an Act in addition to an Act, intitled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said Stock.
2d, All distinction between payments on account of interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishing of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney, which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz:
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that

do make, constitute and appoint
my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the Stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the Stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also, an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts, requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitutes, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.
In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this day of in the year
Sealed and Delivered
in presence of
BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of
before me personally came
within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.
Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.
July 23. 20 117

Territory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio.
TURNER } Foreign attachment.
Y. }
PARKER. }
Notice is hereby given,
To JOSEPH PARKER, late of Kalkaskia in the (now) county of Randolph, in the Territory aforesaid, Merchant, that in pursuance of the laws of the Territory in that case provided, a foreign attachment hath issued out of the county court of common pleas of the said county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of the said Joseph Parker, at the suit of George Turner, Esquire; and that unless the said Joseph Parker appear by himself, or Attorney, to give special bail to such suit, judgment by default will be entered against him, at the court to be held in and for the said county, next, after the expiration of twelve months from this date; and the estate or estates so attached, will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors, who shall appear to be justly intitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated at Kalkaskia, aforesaid, this twenty-ninth of March, 1796.
JOHN RICE JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Horses taken in,
For the Winter Season,
And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them.
William Bell.
Nov. 23. mwfzwmthf.

Lottery and Broker's Office,
No. 64, South Second Street.
TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.
Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteron Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.
The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.
Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.
Wm. Blackburn.
Philadelphia, August 18, 1796. mth

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.
No. 63 South Third Street, opposite the national new Bank. SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of Stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.
Money procured on deposits, &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.
N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.
SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.
Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

City of Washington.
SCHEME of the LOTTERY, No. II,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.
A magnificent 20,000 dollars, & 50,000
dwelling-house, & cash 30,000, are
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000 40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000 30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000 20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 ditto 3,000 & cash 3,000 10,000
1 cash prize of 10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are 10,000
10 do. 1,000 10,000
20 do. 500 10,000
100 do. 100 10,000
200 do. 50 10,000
400 do. 25 10,000
1,000 do. 20 10,000
15,000 do. 10 350,000
167,739 Prizes.
32,261 Blanks.
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the last drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.
And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.
This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A net deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.
The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.
The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.
The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.
By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.
SAMUEL BLODGET.

5. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Well & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry.
Bank of North America.
THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.
RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.
Dec. 6. Stoj.
Washington Canal Lottery,
No. 1.
WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.
The following is the SCHEME of No. 1.
Viz: 1 Prize of 20,000 dollars, 20,000
1 ditto 10,000 10,000
7 last drawn 5,000 35,000
Tickets, each 1,000 6,000
6 ditto 400 4,000
10 ditto 100 2,000
20 ditto 50 2,750
5750 ditto 12 69,000
To be raised for the Canal, 26,250
1850 Prizes, 175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, 175,000
The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid Act for the punctual payment of the prizes.
The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.
Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.
(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.
City of Washington, Feb. 11. 5

Paterlon Lottery.
FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize, viz:
1 Prize of 5000 dollars 5000
1 ditto 1000 1000
1 ditto 500 500
1 ditto 200 200
20 ditto 100 2000
99 ditto 50 4950
200 ditto 25 5000
2000 ditto 10 20,000
5 Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each, 5000
2332 Prizes, 44,450
4018 Blanks.
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each, 44,450
By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the Superintendants of the Paterlon Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.
The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 South Second Street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.
Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.
J. N. GUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,
STATE OF THE WHEEL.
1 Prize of 5000 5000
1 ditto 1000 1000
1 ditto 500 500
1 ditto 200 200
20 ditto 100 2000
99 ditto 50 4950
165 ditto 25 4125
The five last drawn tickets, 1000 each, 5000
Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proposition of the 10 dollars.
As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.
The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished.
November 12. mws

By Authority.
Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.
Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second Street.
SCHEME of a LOTTERY,
For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.
1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars 20,000
1 do. of 10,000 do. 10,000
3 do. of 5,000 do. 15,000
4 do. of 2,000 do. 8,000
20 do. of 1,000 do. 20,000
30 do. of 500 do. 15,000
80 do. of 200 do. 16,000
200 do. of 100 do. 20,000
300 do. of 50 do. 15,000
1 do. of 500 do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no. 500
5 do. of 3,000 do. to be paid the possessor of the five last drawn nos 15,000
9,400 do. 15 do. 141,000
10,054 Prizes 300,000
10,049 Blanks
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars 300,000
All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.
Philip Miller, Peter Kerfner, William Witman, Joseph Hiesler, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.
Reading, May the 9th, 1796.
Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Paterlon Lotteries, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.
October 7. aawtf

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris, Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the
Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.
Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentifrice in powder; Opium; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.
* He lives in Chestnut-Street, No. 135, above Fourth-Street.
November 26. ttf

DANCING SCHOOL.
WILLIAM McDUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his
Elegant New Ball Rooms,
In Fourth, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.
Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.
In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.
Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.
For terms, &c. enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-Street.
Oct. 17. tthf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.
A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street.
September 18. ttf
Twenty Guineas Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by
Robins Chamberlaine.
Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 tsmawtf

SAMUEL RICHARDET
RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.
The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.
Tea, Coffee, Soups, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.
Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.
The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.
Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.
The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.
SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.
Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treasury Department,
September 28, 1796.
NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz: At Olwego; at Niagara; at Pacific Lake; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Greenville; at Pique Town and Lorain's Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maffac; at any place from Fort Maffac to the fourth boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Oustanton.
If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.
The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz:
One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.
One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar, } per hundred rations
Two pounds of Soap, }
One pound of Candles, }
The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as shall be required at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Olwego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expense and risk of insuring the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]